THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws-Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens-The Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. V.—NO. 16.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 224

THE KALIDA VENTURE IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT KALIDA, ONIO, BY JAMES MACKENZIE.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. J. ACKERMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.

WILL practice in the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to him will be attended to with zeal and fidelity. He will also act as agent for the payment of taxes, and the sale of lands, for non-residents. Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's otel. Kalida, November 1, 1844.

BEN. METCALF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

H AVING opened an office in Kalida, will give his attention to the ordinary buisness of his profession, and particularly to settlement of chaims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-resi-dents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 203tf

JAMES G. HALY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Napoleon, Henry County, O. May 23, 1845.

RICHARD C. SPEARS, Attorney at Law, Van Wert, Van Wert county Ohio. Feb., '44

JAMES MACKENZIE, A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio. May 23, 1845.

DOCTOR P. L. COLE, Physician & Surgeon,
Kalida, Putnam co., Ohio. Office in the building
formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, as the
American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,

Physician & Surgeon, ATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his professional services. Feb., '44.

KALIDA HOTEL-KALIDA, OHIO.

THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now propared to furnish the traveling community with accommodattions not exceeded
by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio.
T. R. McCLURE.
Kalida February 20, 1845.

RISLEYS' EXCHANGE. respectfully solicit a continuance and in-crease of patronage of the public-promising, in return, to spare no pains on their part, in providing every necessary comfort for their guests.

W. RISLEY,

Kalida, May, 1845. WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)

CHRISTIAN HESZ



HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilbon, Putnam county, Ohio, Intely occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit a continuance of the same. Gilbon, Feb., '44.

NEW GOODS

at Devance.

J ACOB J. GREENE, in Defiance, is receiving a new and splendid stock of cheap fall and rinter Goods, suitable for this region, to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Putnam county who may visit Defiance for trade. He in-vites all such to give him a call before trading elsewhere, as he is determined not to be undersold by any responsible house in the place.

Or Cash paid for wheat and skins.

Defiance, Sept. 26, 1844.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agen cy at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxas, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services.

GEO. SKINNER.

GEO. SKINNER. engage his services. G. Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

ANNUAL REPORT Of the Findlay, Pendleton, and Columbus Grove Free Turnpike Road.

In obedience to the act passed February 19th, 1844, to lay Lout and establish a Free Turnpike Road from Findlay in Hancock County to Kullda in Putnam County, we do hereby exhibit the Receipts and Expenditures of said road for the year 1844:

Amount received from the Treasurer of Hancock

Amount received from Treasurer of Putnam co... \$15 00 0
in labor in Putnam county ... 25 40 0
by subscription in Putnam co... 205 00 0

\$245 40 0 Hancock Amount expended in locating said road in 96 30 0

By order of the Board of Commissioners: I. McCRACKEN, Secretary: 3w217 April 18, 1845.

OF THE OREGON EMIGRANTS. BY GEORGE W. JONES.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

VESPER CHANT

We'll joyfully follow the wahning of day And lightly we'll trend o'er the leafy spread glade, For westward is Freedom extending her sway With a broad reaching mantle her children to scade

Around, the pine trees rear their crest An emblem of the freeman's might; And 'neath the swinging vines we rest Soothed by the voices of the night. This glorious landscape who can scan Nor feel his powers and hopes heat high? Our brows the frairie breeges fan, Sweet ladened with each blossom's sigh Our wives and children gently rest

Lulled by the singing blackbird's bars: The twilight stealing o'er the plain Scarce screens the elk-deer roaming free; Like them we'll know not mental pain, Harsh social want, or misery. Then who would change the settler's life,

Watched by the pale and gentle stars;

The Oriole swings upon her nest,

Its manly toil, ennobling scenes-For city's pemp or sordid strife, Where happiness man seldom gleans? Phil'a May, 1845.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ohio Cultivator. SHEEP FARMING.

In wheat regions, no stock will pay the farmer so well as sheep. And on almost every farm, sheep are valuable. The story of the golden fleece is no longer a fable, for every year produces millions.

It appears to me that the subject has not been, and is not now properly understood in all parts of the Union.

The farmer has some object in view, when he enters into business. He raises sheep for their wool or for their carcass. If near a town, it may pay to raise sheep for mutton, but in the interior he must make wool the primary, and mutton the secondary

It is not with us as with the English farmer. Wool with him is of little consequence, in comparison to body for it is important to get the quickest possible return for his capital, hence he grows those sheep that will mutton early, and give a heavy carcass.— Mutton is the cheapest meat in the English market, and sheep are grown with reference to that fact. They grow, therefore, only coarse wooled sheep—of which they have two kinds, the long wooled, like the cotswold or bakewells, and short wooled like the south downs.

The great mass of American farmers have no inducement to grow any but fine wooled sheep. It is of no importance how slow the sheep muttons. It is better that it does not come to maturity till the fifth year, because until then their wool does not begin to deteriorate. It costs no more to raise a fine wooled sheep than a coarse one, while the fine fleece is worth nearly double that of the coarse.

Besides, there is not so great a difference THE subscribers continue at the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in the town of Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. They

of course pay best. There are but two kinds of fine wooled sheep in this country, the merino and saxony, though we have them in all grades .-There is a great variety of opinion as to which is the most profitable. Each kind has its advocates without reference to locality or persons. In the south and south-western States, the Saxony would be most profitable; in the eastern, northern and western, the merine bestow great care and pains, and even then, I should prefer the merino. The Saxon is not a hardy sheep, and will not stand our calculated for our cold, bad winters. If coarse wooled sheep are bred, let them

be of the long woolen kind, like the catswold, because then the fleece would be valuable. But the least valuable of all our imported sheep, are the south down. They little consequence here. The wool is coarse and short, and neither good for cloth like our fine wool, or for worsted, like the long wool. And at five years old, they will be no better mutton than a merino or a saxon. They are a humbug, so far as our own counthem with our fine wooled sheep, in order flowers!" to improve the constitution of the latter. If we took pains only to retain the best and

SHOEMAKING!-Professor Ingraham thus graphically describes the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, the shoemakers and the vast cordwainery of the whole Union:

Its young men, early transferred from the cradle to the last, cut teeth and leather at the same time, and its pretty maidens learn present in use, it is worthy of public notice to bind shoes with the induction of their a, b, abs. Lovers exchange hearts over a bind stone. If they would get married, they ask old slipper, and a bacheler an odd boot .-The street doors to their dwellings are " insteps," and a man in an overcoat is " foxed." The fields about the town are patches, and a fellow half seas over is half soled. They never see an oak tree but they directly calculate the number of pegs it will make, and

Ancrent Monsters.—The researches of geologists have shown that, at one period of the carth's history, its vegetation consisted only of immense ferns, amid which dwelt ired feet in length. Among these the most remarkable were the iguanadon and plesiosaurus. The bones of these monsters have been found undecayed, and science has adjusted them together as they were in life. Another hideous inhabitant of that primeval age was the zuzglecon, an amphibious creature, half alligator and half whale. A petrified vertebra of this animal is now exhibiting in Albany. It was discovered embedded in a chalk formation on the banks of the Alabama river, and was boxed up and sent to Professor Emmons, of that city. The vertebra, extending from a portion of the head to the tip of the tail, is eighty feet in length as it lies upon the floor. The creature must have been, in life, from ninety to

rosebuds was twined around her neck. Her sealed there, can now be heard in it. It is face was radiant as the sunshine that fell proved, both by the fountains and fresco upon it, and her voice was clear as the bird painting, that the Pompeiians were acquaintwhich warbled at her side.

with every gush of its music the child lifted of its source. It has always been gravely a flower in its dimpled hand, and with a assumed that this property was not known merry laugh threw it upon its surface. In her glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and with the swift motion of pendous arches of masonry. Perhaps in childhood, she flung them to the sparkling tide until every bud and blossom had disappeared. Then seeing her loss she sprang to her feet, and bursting into tears called aloud to the stream-"Bring me back my flowers!" But the stream danced along, reshould be preferred, unless men choose to gardless of her tears; and as it bere the blooming burden away, her words came back in a taunting echo, along its margin. And, long after, amid the wailing of the breezes climate well, while the merino seems well and the bursts of childish grief, was heard the fruitless cry-" Bring me back my flowers!"

Merry maiden, who art idly wasting the precious moments so bountifully bestowed upon thee-see in the thoughtless, impulsive child, an emblem of thyself. Each mohave been a curse to almost every flock into ment is a perfumed flower. Let its frawhich they bave been introduced, for they grance be dispensed in blessings on all bring nothing but a carcass, and that is of around thee, and ascend as sweet incense to its benificent Giver.

Else, when thou hast carelessly flung them from thee, and seest them receding on the swift waters of time, thou wilt cry, with the weeping child-"Bring me back my flowers!" And the only answer will be an try is concerned. People talk of crossing echo from the past-" Bring me back my

> EARLY MARRIAGES .- The senior editor of the Savannah Republican, writing from Smyrna, says:

"I think it will surprise some persons to know that girls are actually sometimes mar-TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—The Watchman ried here (not to say betrothed) when they of the 1st instant, published at Decatur, are children—that is, ten and a half and DeKalb county, (Ga.) says:—" The injury eleven years of age. They attain to done by the late hail storm in this county womanlood very early, owing, perhaps, as has scarcely yet been ascertained. In some much to the use of the bath as to the cliportions of the county, it fell in lumps to the mate. A consequence of this is, however, size of large goose eggs; breaking out glass, that women here are regarded as old at the beating the corn, cotton, &c., literally into age of 30 or 35. The population here, too, the earth, stripped the trees of their fruit seems to increase abundantly. I state what and leaves, and in some places the ravines, is a fact when I say that there is a lady in at the base of steep hills, were covered to Smyrna, who is still remarkable well looking,

cellencies, or purity enough to court their acquaintance. "My note," was the significant reply; "wasn't that cheap enough?"

Jee—"they unyoked 'em and drove 'em through the vent!"—Whitehall Chronicle.

A NEW PROCESS OF TANNING .- A respectable gentleman of Ohio a few days since described to us a new method of tanning leather, for which he has taken out a patent "The very pleasant and thriving town here, and is now on his way to England to obtain a patent there also. As this new sysobtain a patent there also. As this new system is represented by practical men to possess many advantages over the process at

The invention consists in perforating the hide or skin to be tanned. This is done slipper, and swear eternal fidelity over a lap (after the skin is cleaned and ready to be put in the tan coze) with fine steel pointshides and shoemending. Whipping their children is called tanning, and the rod they use is a cow hide. The little boys swear by "hides and leather," and play at game at the state of the st they call " high and low quarter and toe." side of some and the flesh side of other kinds A child newly born is a lap stone, and the of leathers, sufficiently hard to send them ages of their children are known by the through. This operation is performed when number of shees they wear. Boys are called the skin is in the most relaxed and flexible rights and girls lefts-an old maid is an state, so that the fibres yield readily to the points, as scarcely any tracas are observable after the leather is tanned, further than upon

the grain or epidermis.

The advantages of this over the old mode of tanning are, that it greatly facilitates the process, makes a better leather, and saves bark and fixtures. In this way calf skins when they behold bees at work they reflect can be tanned in from ten to twenty days, that the only end of wax is waxed end. in cold whiteoak ooze, while by the old pro-They look on cattle and sheep as only len- cess the time required does not average less ther growing and believe hogs were only made to produce bristles. Its lapstenes would pave Broadway, and lasts, if piled together, would make a menument higher in the shortest possible time after it is pre-than that on Bunker's Hill." pared and put into the ooze, a strong objection to the old method being that the fre-quent tanning and re-tanning of she two sur-taces, in order to tan the interior or body of the skin, is a positive injury to the leather, as it makes it harsh and brittle, and more gigantic animals of the lizard species, a hun- lizble to break. This objection is obviated by the new process, which exposes a much larger surface to the immediate action of the tanning, which is absorbed so readily that the ooze must necessarily be renewed or strengthened more frequently, whereby it never becomes sour. As respects the saving in fixtures, it is stated that as much leather can be tanned in five vats by this process as can be tanned in fifteen under the old systen .-Nat. Intelligencer.

MECHANICS AMONG THE ANCIENTS .- The foreign correspondent of the Savannah Republican, gives the following interesting information concerning the means used at Pompeii for supplying that ill-fated city with water:- "The town of Pompeii was supone hundred feet long.

The Wasted Flowers.—On the velvet margin of a rivulet sat a rosy child. Her lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of lap was filled with flowers. ed with that law of water which cau The little stream went singing on, and fluid flowing in a pipe to ascend to the level to them, or it is presumed, they would not have carried their aqueducts over such stusome of these cases there may have been labour lost, but they must have known well the utter impossibility of making masonry to resist the hydrostatic pressure where there was a great head of water. Perhaps at some remote period, it may be assumed that the Americans were unacquainted with that property of fluids, or they would not have made the Croton Aqueduct to pierce mountains and cross valleys on arches as it does.

"John did you leave Mr. Jones's umbrella at home?" said a fond mother yesterday to her first-born.

"No, ma," said John. "And why did you not, my son? Didn't tell you to?" said the mother.

"Yes, you did, ma," said John; "but didn't you always tell me to keep something for a rainy day, and as it looks as if to-morrow would be wet, what better thing can I keep than an umbrella?"

DueLing .- A disposition seems to prevail Louisiana to put an end to the practice of duelling. The State Convention has incorporated a section in the general provisions of the Constitution, which disfranchises and renders ineligible for any civil office under the state, any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, be a second at a duel, or carry a challenge to fight a duel.

The invention of Anastatic printing has been claimed for a Mr. Dickson, of Taunton, Mass., who discovered the process ten years ago, and of whose discovery there was furnished proof in some beautiful specimens. This invention will undoubtedly destroy the safety of all Bank paper, as it can be copied with such fidelity as to defy detection.

How to cough.-A writer in the New York Sun says it is injurious to cough leaning forward, as it serves to compress the has not witnessed in a long time so large and destructive a hail storm."

who has had eighteen children, and whose lungs, and makes the irritation greater.—
Obliged of employ a yoke of oxen to draw in the heal!"

the neck straight and there are the soldlers were obliged of employ a yoke of oxen to draw in the neck straight and there are the neck straight and there are the neck straight and there are the neck straight and the neck straig They who talk degradingly of women, have not sufficient taste to relish their ex-

From Neal's Saturday Gazette. USEFUL HINTS-BY MIRS LESLIE.

PUTTING AWAY WOOLLENS .- The introduction of furnaces for the purpose of warming houses, is supposed to be the cause of the great increase of moths, cockreaches, and other insects that now, more than ever, infest our dwelling-places. For moths particularly, the usual remedies of camphor, tobacco, pepper, cedar wood, &c., seem no longer sufficiently powerful, perhaps because their odonr evaporates too soon. Still it is well to try them whem nothing better can be had.

The following method of putting away all the woollen and worsted articles of the house will be found an infallible preservative against moths; and the cost is nothing in comparison to the security it affords of finding the things in good order when opened for use on the return of cold weather. Procure at a distiller's or elsewhere a tight empty hogshead that has hold whisky. Have it well cleaned, (without washing) and see that it is quite dry. Let it be placed in some part of the house that is little used in summer, and where it can be shut up dark.

After the carpets have been taken up, and well shaken and beaten, and the grease-spots all removed, let them be folded and packed closely down in the cask. Put in also the blankets, having first washed all that were not clean; also the woollen table-covers. If you have wersted or cloth curtains and cushions, pack them likewise, after they have been freed from dust. Also flannels, merinoes, cloaks, cents, furs, and in short every thing that is nable to be attacked by the moths. Fold and pack them closely, making all the articles fit advantageously into the space, and so disposing them that each may find a place in the hogshead. The furs had best be sewed up in linen before they are put in. If well packed, one hogshead will generally hold all the woollen articles belonging to a house of moderate size, and a moderate sized family. Then nail on tightly the head of the cask, and let the whole remain undisturbed till the warm weather is over. While the house is shut up, and the family out of town in the summer, you may safely leave your woollens put away in this manner. Choose a clear dry day for unpacking them in the autumn and when open, expose them to the air till the odeur of the whisky has gone off. If they are put away clean, and free from dust, it will be found that the whisky atmosphere has brightened their colours. As soon as the things are all out of it, nail up the cask again, and keep it for next season.

Where camphor cannot conveniently be procured, furs flannel, &c., may be kept through the summer by sewing them up in linen, and interspersing properly among them bits of fresh sassafras bark, or shavings of red cedar. But there is nothing so certain te preserve them frem moths as an old whisky cask. Never keep hair trunks. They always produce moths.

SMALL COCKROACHES .- Many houses are now much infested with the small Florida cockroaches, which are especially troublesome by their disposition to get into bureaus, wardrobes, trunks and even band-boxes .--They will soon disappear, if bunches of pennyroyal (as fresh as you can get it, and frequently renewed) are laid in all the places where they have been, or are likely to be seen. Pennyroyal is to be bought in market at a very trifling cost. Rags dipped in oil of pennyroyal, and laid about in their haunts will generally dispel these cock-roaches; of which, however, every one that is seen should be killed at once, and not merely brushed off.

Mice.-An excellent preparation for expelling mice and rats from a house is Levy's Exterminator, spread upon bread or cheese, and laid about the places they frequent. It is a preparation of phosphorus, and after one mouse has eaten it the rest will soon disappear. It has to be had at the druggist's, and will also expel cockroaches. We highly recommend it.

Scenting a Room .- Colegne, or any other liquid perfume made with essential oils, will scent a room much better and longer, if, instead of sprinkling it about, you pour a few drops into a glass of water, and set it in some central place.

Anendore .- We heard a story, some time age, of Joe , which will bear repeating.
Joe was one evening seated in the barroom of a country tavern in Canada, where were assembled several old countrymen discussing various matters connected with the "pomp and circumstances of war." course of some remarks, one of them stated that the British Government possessed the largest cannon in the world, and gave the dimensions of one which he had seen. Joe's yankee pride would not allow him to let such an assertion pass without contradiction.

"Poh! gentlemen," said he, " I won't demy but that is a fair sized cannon, but you are a little mistaken in supposing it to be the largest in the world. It's not to be named in the same minute with one of our yankes guns which I saw in Charleston last year .-Jupiter! that was a cannon. Why, sirs, it is so infernally large, that the soldiers were

"pray can you tell me how they got the oxen out again? "Why you fool," returned